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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/607,765	06/27/2003	Michael A. Idoni	2003P02178 US	7409
7590 07/12/2005			EXAMINER	
Siemens Corporation Intellectual Property Department 170 Wood Avenue South Iselin, NJ 08830			HONG, HARRY S	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2642	
	1		DATE MAILED: 07/12/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary		10/607,765	IDONI ET AL.			
		Examiner	Art Unit			
		Harry S. Hong	2642			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
THE - Exte after - If the - If NO - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICAT ansions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communicate period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) day to period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory or to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, the period for reply will, the period for reply will, the set of the patent than three months after the patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a tition.  ys, a reply within the statutory minimum of the period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MC by statute, cause the application to become a	a reply be timely filed  irty (30) days will be considered timely.  DNTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
1)⊠	1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 April 2005.					
2a)□	This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)					
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Dispositi	on of Claims					
4)  Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.  5)  Claim(s) is/are allowed.  6)  Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.  7)  Claim(s) is/are objected to.  8)  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.						
Applicati	on Papers					
10)⊠	The specification is objected to by the Ex The drawing(s) filed on <u>27 June 2003</u> is/a Applicant may not request that any objection Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the The oath or declaration is objected to by	are: a) $\square$ accepted or b) $\square$ obj to the drawing(s) be held in abeya correction is required if the drawin	ance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). g(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority ι	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attachmen		_				
2) Notic 3) Inform	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-9 nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO r No(s)/Mail Date	48) Paper No	Summary (PTO-413) (s)/Mail Date Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)			

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
  - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
  - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
  - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
  - Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

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4. Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nixon (US 6,584,185; cited and applied for the first time) in view of Gruchala et al. (Gruchala; US 6,252,953; previously cited and applied for the first time).

With respect to claims 1, 3-8, 11, and 13-18, Nixon plainly teaches the claimed desk sharing application (reads on hoteling of Nixon; see column 4, lines 41 – 63 and column 15, line 62 – column 16, line 22). Nixon teaches automatically impersonating full user identity and feature functionality from a dedicated telephone device to a share telephone device. The claimed Enterprise Communication Platform node is depicted in FIGs. 2 and 3. The administrative library of claims 2 and 12 reads on the User directory 80. The alternative configuration recited in claims 9 and 19 and the API of claims 10 and 20 are taught at column 9, line 48 – column 15, line 61.

Nixon differs from claims 1-20 in that Nixon fails to teach reserving an available shared telephone device. However, Gruchala plainly teaches reserving a shared telephone device (reads on reserving a desk; see column 1, lines 15 - 23) in a desk-sharing environment. Therefore, it would have been obvious even to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the feature of reserving a shared telephone device into the system of Nixon as taught by Gruchala in order to provide the user with guaranteed space and resource according to the user's work schedule.

## **Double Patenting**

5. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA

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1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

6. Claims 1-20 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-20 of copending Application No. 10/610,451. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims of the claims of the present application are broader in scope than the claims of the '451 application.

Omission of an element and its function in a combination is an obvious expedient if the remaining elements perform the same functions as before. In re KARLSON (CCPA) 136 USPA 184 (1963).

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

#### Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Harry S. Hong whose telephone number is (571) 272-4785. The examiner is normally off on Wednesdays.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ahmad F. Matar can be reached on (571) 272-4788. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Harry S. Hong Primary Examiner

Harry S. Ho

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July 7, 2005